

Vocabulary Words Chapter 5

Definition	Example sentence
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> deftly </div>	
3 Synonyms	3 Antonyms

Define and identify these groups.

Khmer Serei	
Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF)	
Vietnamese	
Thai	

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Khmer Rouge (French: "Red Khmer") also called **Khmers Rouges**, **radical communist** movement that ruled Cambodia from **1975 to 1979** after winning power through **civil war**. It was reportedly set up in 1967 as the **army wing of the Communist Party of Kampuchea (Cambodia)**. S. H. H. H.

Cambodia's communist movement originated in the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, which was formed in 1951 under the auspices of the Viet Minh of Vietnam. The party's largely French-educated Marxist leaders eventually renamed it the Communist Party of Kampuchea. By the late 1950s the party's members were engaged in clandestine activities against the government of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, but for many years they made little headway against Sihanouk from their bases in remote jungle and mountain areas, partly because of Sihanouk's own popularity among the peasants whom the communists sought to incite to rebellion.

After a right-wing military coup toppled Sihanouk in 1970, however, the Khmer Rouge entered into a political coalition with him and began attracting increased support in the Cambodian countryside, a trend that was accelerated by the destructive U.S. bombing campaigns over Cambodia in the early 1970s. By this time the Khmer Rouge were also receiving substantial aid from North Vietnam, which had withdrawn its support during the years of Sihanouk's rule.

In a civil war that continued for nearly five years from 1970, the **Khmer Rouge** gradually expanded the areas of its **control outside urban centers**. In April 1975, Khmer Rouge forces mounted a victorious attack on the capital city of Phnom Penh and established a national government to rule Cambodia. The military leader of the Khmer Rouge, Pol Pot, became the new government's prime minister. The Khmer Rouge's rule over the next four years was marked by some of the worst excesses of any Marxist government in the 20th century, during which an estimated 1.5 million (and possibly up to 2 million) Cambodians died and many of the country's professional and technical class were exterminated.

The Khmer Rouge government was overthrown in 1979 by invading Vietnamese troops, who installed a puppet government propped up by Vietnamese aid and expertise. The Khmer Rouge retreated to remote areas and resumed guerrilla warfare, this time operating from bases near the border with Thailand and obtaining aid from China. In 1982 the former formed a fragile coalition (under the nominal leadership of Sihanouk) with two noncommunist Khmer groups opposed to the Vietnamese-backed central government. The Khmer Rouge was the strongest partner in this coalition, which carried on guerrilla warfare until 1991. The Khmer Rouge opposed the United Nations-sponsored peace settlement of 1991 and the multiparty elections in 1993, and they continued guerrilla warfare against the noncommunist coalition government formed after those elections.

Isolated in the remote western provinces of the country and increasingly dependent on gun smuggling for their funding, the Khmer Rouge suffered a series of military defeats and grew weaker from year to year. In 1995 many of their cadres accepted an offer of amnesty from the Cambodian government, and in 1996 one of their leading figures, Ieng Sary, defected along with several thousand guerrillas under his command and signed a peace agreement with the government. The disarray within the organization intensified in 1997, when Pol Pot was arrested by other Khmer Rouge leaders and sentenced to life imprisonment. Pol Pot died in 1998, and soon afterward the surviving leaders of the Khmer Rouge defected or were imprisoned.

Talks aimed at bringing the Khmer Rouge's surviving leaders to trial began almost immediately after the movement's demise. After years of wrangling and delay, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (commonly called the Khmer Rouge Tribunal) was established in 2006 as a joint operation between the United Nations and the government of Cambodia. The first indictments were handed down in 2007, and the first trial—against Kaing Guek Eav (better known as Duch), the former commander of a notorious Khmer Rouge prison—got under way in 2009. In 2010 Duch was convicted of war crimes and of crimes against humanity and was sentenced to prison.

Vietnamese Intervention

The Khmer Rouge initially had been trained by the Vietnamese, but from the early 1970s they had been resentful and suspicious of Vietnam and Vietnamese interventions. Scattered skirmishes between the two sides in 1975 had escalated into open warfare by the end of 1977. The Cambodians were no match for the Vietnamese forces, despite continuing infusions of Chinese aid. In December 1978 a large Vietnamese army moved into Cambodia, brushing aside the Democratic Kampuchean forces. Within two weeks the government had fled Phnom Penh to Thailand, and the Vietnamese had installed a puppet regime—called the People's Republic of Kampuchea—consisting largely of Cambodian communists who had deserted Pol Pot in 1977–78.

Over the next decade, under the relatively benign tutelage of the Vietnamese, Cambodia struggled back to its feet. Private property was restored, schools reopened and some Buddhist practices were reintroduced, cities were reoccupied, and, with freedom of movement, internal trade flourished. At the same time, at least 500,000 Cambodians, including some 100,000 associated with the communists, fled to Thailand in the aftermath of Democratic Kampuchea's fall and because of the hardship, uncertainty, and disorder that accompanied the installation of the new regime. Of these, perhaps 200,000 people, including most of the surviving members of Cambodia's educated elite, sought refuge in other countries, while the rest came under the control of three resistance groups camped along the Thai-Cambodian border: Norodom Sihanouk and his followers, the Khmer Rouge, and the noncommunist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (renamed the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party in 1980) under the leadership of Son Sann (a former prime minister). These groups were supported financially by foreign powers, including the United States, who were anxious to oppose Vietnam. Thousands of Cambodians continued to enter Thailand in the 1980s, and by the end of the decade those in refugee camps were thought to exceed 300,000.

① new + to Cambodia + forces move into Cambodia + set up puppet Communist govt

In 1982 an uneasy alliance was reached among the three groups opposing the Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh, and a government-in-exile was established with Sihanouk as president and Son Sann as prime minister. This government, despite UN recognition, received little support from Cambodians inside the country and was largely ineffectual. The member groups of the coalition continued independently to resist the Phnom Penh regime, the larger and better-equipped forces of the Khmer Rouge being the most effective.

① better i.e. for Cambodians + resistance from U.S. + other Cambodian groups + cont'd fighting

The Khmer People's National Liberation Front

http://www.kpnlff.com/cambodia/74.htm

Cambodia Table of Contents

From its inception in October 1979, the right-wing, pro-Western, former prime minister Son Sann, noted for his integrity and for his unyielding personality, led the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). The organization was the **opponent** of the country's noncommunist resistance forces, its key figures were formerly prominent in the administrations of Sihanouk and of republican leader Lon Nol. A number of displaced Cambodians sheltered in temporary camps on Thai soil near the Thai-Cambodian border backed the KPNLF, which had originated in the anti-Khmer Rouge movement of the 1950s. It controlled about 160,000 civilians confined at "Site 2," a camp in Thailand barely a kilometer from the Cambodian border. Most of the people in the camp were toughened survivors of the Pol Pot era, and they were therefore a potential pool from which to recruit armed rebels for the KPNLF.

People of Thailand **Neighboring country**

When the modern political boundaries of Thailand were fixed at the end of the 19th century and in the first part of the 20th, the country included peoples of diverse cultural, linguistic, and religious backgrounds. This diversity is characteristic of most Southeast Asian countries, where shifting political boundaries have done little to impede the **age-old long migrations of people**. Thailand's central position on the mainland has made it a **crossroads** for these population movements.



Sihanouk-Partisanen in Thailand: Mit den Roten Khmer gegen die Vietnamesen

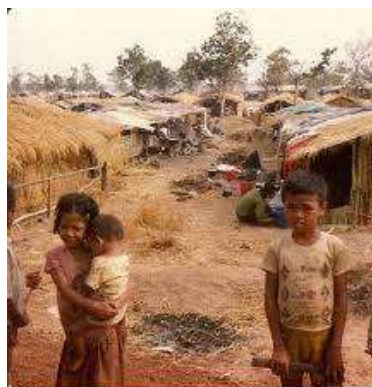


Khmer Serei

*Cambodia Reds Are Uprooting Millions
As They Impose a 'Peasant Revolution'*



Communist soldiers entering Phnom Penh from the north to Hanoi's command on evening of April 17. To the left, the city's people commencing to flee.



1. What did Jantu do to help Dara understand the fighting going on around them?
2. What did Jantu do when she was concentrating on making toys?
3. Who is Chnay?
4. What did he break that Jantu made?
5. What did Jantu make for Dara at the end of chapter 5?

